

Exhibit C

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SHERRI ADELSTEIN
Denton County District Clerk
By: Jennifer Stout, Deputy

15-09265-431
CAUSE NO. _____

EUSTORGIO MORENO POLANCO	§	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
AND ELSA BEATRIZ POLANCO	§	
<i>Plaintiffs,</i>	§	
	§	
v.	§	DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS
	§	
STATE FARM LLOYDS AND	§	
ANDRES GARCIA	§	
<i>Defendant.</i>	§	_____ JUDICIAL DISTRICT

PLAINTIFFS' ORIGINAL PETITION

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

COME NOW, Eustorgio Moreno Polanco and Elsa Beatriz Polanco ("Plaintiffs"), and file this *Plaintiffs' Original Petition*, complaining of State Farm Lloyds ("State Farm") and Andres Garcia ("Garcia") (to whom will be collectively referred as "Defendants"), and for cause of action, Plaintiffs would respectfully show this Honorable Court the following:

DISCOVERY CONTROL PLAN

1. Plaintiffs intend for discovery to be conducted under Level 3 of Rule 190 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. This case involves complex issues and will require extensive discovery. Therefore, Plaintiffs will ask the Court to order that discovery be conducted in accordance with a discovery control plan tailored to the particular circumstances of this suit.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiffs Eustorgio Moreno Polanco and Elsa Beatriz Polanco are individuals residing in Denton County, Texas.

3. Defendant State Farm is an insurance company engaging in the business of insurance in the State of Texas. This defendant may be served with personal process, by a process server, by serving its Attorney for Service, Corporation Service Company, 211 East 7th Street, Suite 620, Austin, Texas 78701.
4. Defendant Andres Garcia is an individual residing in and domiciled in the State of Texas. This defendant may be served with personal process by a process server at his place of residence at 3209 Stonehenge Dr., Richardson, Texas 75082.

JURISDICTION

5. The Court has jurisdiction over this cause of action because the amount in controversy is within the jurisdictional limits of the Court. Plaintiffs are currently seeking monetary relief over \$100,000 but not more than \$200,000 including damages of any kind, penalties, costs, expenses, pre-judgment interest, and attorney's fees. However, to the extent that Defendants refuse to cooperate in discovery, make frivolous and unwarranted objections, file needless motions, quash depositions and discovery requests without a reasonable basis, assert unjustified or false affirmative defenses, make unwarranted special exceptions, hire individuals they claim to be "experts" who give false opinions or testimony, produce witnesses who commit perjury, conduct excessive discovery, or otherwise needlessly delay litigation, the costs, expenses, interest, and attorney's fees will likely be over \$200,000 but no more than \$1,000,000. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend their petition during and/or after the discovery process.
6. The Court has jurisdiction over Defendant State Farm because this defendant is a foreign insurance company that engages in the business of insurance in the State of Texas, and

Plaintiffs' causes of action arise out of this defendant's business activities in the State of Texas.

7. The Court has jurisdiction over Defendant Garcia because this defendant engages in the business of adjusting insurance claims in the State of Texas, and Plaintiffs' causes of action arise out of this defendant's business activities in the State of Texas.

VENUE

8. Venue is proper in Denton County, Texas, because the insured property is situated in Denton County, Texas. TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE §15.032.

FACTS

9. Plaintiffs are the owners of a Texas Homeowners' Insurance Policy (hereinafter referred to as "the Policy"), which was issued by State Farm.
10. Plaintiffs own the insured property, which is specifically located at 9610 Sleepy Hollow Trl, Little Elm, Texas 75068, in Denton County (hereinafter referred to as "the Property").
11. State Farm sold the Policy insuring the Property to Plaintiffs.
12. On or about February 2, 2014, a hail storm and/or windstorm struck Denton County, Texas, causing severe damage to homes and businesses throughout the area, including Plaintiffs' residence. Specifically, Plaintiffs' roof sustained extensive damage during the storm, including damages to the rooftop ventilation system. Water intrusion through the roof caused significant damage throughout the entire home including, but not limited to, the home's ceilings, walls, insulation, and flooring. Plaintiffs' home also sustained substantial structural and exterior damage during the storm including, but not limited to, damage to the storage shed, fence, and air conditioning unit. Following the storm,

Plaintiffs filed a claim with their insurance company, State Farm, for the damages to the Property caused by the hail storm and/or windstorm.

13. Plaintiffs submitted a claim to State Farm against the Policy for Other Structure Damage, Roof Damage, Structural Damage, Water Damage, and Wind Damage the Property sustained as a result of the hail storm and/or windstorm.
14. Plaintiffs asked that State Farm cover the cost of repairs to the Property, including but not limited to, repair and/or replacement of the roof and siding damage and repair of the fence, storage shed, siding, air conditioning unit, and interior water damages to the Property, pursuant to the Policy.
15. Defendant State Farm assigned Defendant Garcia as the individual adjuster on the claim. Defendant Garcia was improperly trained and failed to perform a thorough investigation of Plaintiffs' claim. On or about February 20, 2014, Garcia conducted a substandard inspection of Plaintiffs' property. Specifically, Garcia spent approximately thirty (30) minutes at Plaintiffs' home scoping for hail storm and/or windstorm damages, including the time it took to get onto and inspect the roof. Defendant Garcia failed to thoroughly inspect all of the damages to both the interior and exterior of the Property. Garcia's substandard inspection is further evidenced by his itemized estimate, which failed to allow sufficient funds to cover the cost of repairs to all the damages sustained. For example, Garcia's February 20, 2014 estimate fails to make note of the damages to the fence, storage shed, and many of Plaintiffs' interior water damages to the ceiling, walls, and/or floors of the living room.
16. Defendant State Farm's personnel failed to thoroughly review and properly oversee the work of their assigned adjuster, Garcia, ultimately approving an improper adjustment and

an inadequate, unfair settlement of Plaintiffs' claim. The estimate(s) of Plaintiffs' damages prepared by Defendants and relied on in adjusting and settling Plaintiffs' claim for hail storm and/or windstorm damages failed to include many properly-covered damages to Plaintiffs' Property caused by the Storm and failed to allow adequate funds for repair of those damages that were included in the estimate(s). As a result of this unreasonable investigation, Plaintiffs were considerably underpaid on their claim and have suffered damages.

17. Defendants State Farm and Garcia fraudulently misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the estimates on their claim included all properly-covered Storm damages to the Property and that the amount was adequate to cover all the repairs. However, the estimate(s) of Plaintiffs' damages Defendants prepared and relied on in adjusting and settling Plaintiffs' claim for hail storm and/or windstorm damages failed to include many properly-covered damages to their Property caused by the Storm and failed to allow adequate funds for repair of those damages that were included in the estimate(s).
18. Together, Defendants State Farm and Garcia set out to deny and/or underpay on properly covered damages. As a result of this unreasonable investigation, including the under-scoping of Plaintiffs' storm damages during the investigation and failure to provide full coverage for the damages sustained, Plaintiffs' claim was improperly adjusted, and they were denied adequate and sufficient payment to repair their home. The mishandling of Plaintiffs' claim has also caused a delay in their ability to fully repair their home, which has resulted in additional damages. To this date, Plaintiffs have yet to receive the full payment to which they are entitled under the Policy.

19. As detailed in the paragraphs below, State Farm wrongfully denied Plaintiffs' claim for repairs of the Property, even though the Policy provided coverage for losses such as those suffered by Plaintiffs. Furthermore, State Farm underpaid some of Plaintiffs' claims by not providing full coverage for the damages sustained by Plaintiffs, as well as under-scoping the damages during its investigation. For example, Defendant Garcia's estimate undervalues Plaintiffs' claim in part because the estimate fails to make an allowance for prospective contractors' overhead and profit and improperly applies the material sales tax.
20. To date, State Farm continues to delay in the payment for the damages to the property. As such, Plaintiffs have not been paid in full for the damages to their home.
21. Defendant State Farm failed to perform its contractual duties to adequately compensate Plaintiffs under the terms of the Policy. Specifically, it refused to pay the full proceeds of the Policy, although due demand was made for proceeds to be paid in an amount sufficient to cover the damaged property, and all conditions precedent to recovery upon the Policy had been carried out and accomplished by Plaintiffs. State Farm's conduct constitutes a breach of the insurance contract between State Farm and Plaintiffs.
22. Defendants State Farm and Garcia misrepresented to Plaintiffs that the damage to the Property was not covered under the Policy, even though the damage was caused by a covered occurrence. Defendants State Farm's and Garcia's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(1).
23. Defendants State Farm and Garcia failed to make an attempt to settle Plaintiffs' claim in a fair manner, although they were aware of their liability to Plaintiffs under the Policy.

Defendants State Farm's and Garcia's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(2)(A).

24. Defendants State Farm and Garcia failed to explain to Plaintiffs the reasons for their offer of an inadequate settlement. Specifically, Defendants State Farm and Garcia failed to offer Plaintiffs adequate compensation, without any explanation why full payment was not being made. Furthermore, Defendants State Farm and Garcia did not communicate that any future settlements or payments would be forthcoming to pay for the entire losses covered under the Policy, nor did they provide any explanation for the failure to adequately settle Plaintiffs' claim. Defendants State Farm's and Garcia's conduct is a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(3).
25. Defendants State Farm and Garcia failed to affirm or deny coverage of Plaintiffs' claim within a reasonable time. Specifically, Plaintiffs did not receive timely indication of acceptance or rejection, regarding the full and entire claim, in writing from Defendants State Farm and Garcia. Defendants State Farm's and Garcia's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(4).
26. Defendants State Farm and Garcia refused to fully compensate Plaintiffs, under the terms of the Policy, even though Defendants State Farm and Garcia failed to conduct a reasonable investigation. Specifically, Defendants State Farm and Garcia performed an outcome-oriented investigation of Plaintiffs' claim, which resulted in a biased, unfair, and inequitable evaluation of Plaintiffs' losses on the Property. Defendants State Farm's and

Garcia's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(7).

27. Defendant State Farm failed to meet its obligations under the Texas Insurance Code regarding timely acknowledging Plaintiffs' claim, beginning an investigation of Plaintiffs' claim, and requesting all information reasonably necessary to investigate Plaintiffs' claim, within the statutorily mandated time of receiving notice of Plaintiffs' claim. State Farm's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims. TEX. INS. CODE §542.055.
28. Defendant State Farm failed to accept or deny Plaintiffs' full and entire claim within the statutorily mandated time of receiving all necessary information. State Farm's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims. TEX. INS. CODE §542.056.
29. Defendant State Farm failed to meet its obligations under the Texas Insurance Code regarding payment of claim without delay. Specifically, it has delayed full payment of Plaintiffs' claim longer than allowed and, to date, Plaintiffs have not received full payment for their claim. State Farm's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims. TEX. INS. CODE §542.058.
30. From and after the time Plaintiffs' claim was presented to Defendant State Farm, the liability of State Farm to pay the full claim in accordance with the terms of the Policy was reasonably clear. However, State Farm has refused to pay Plaintiffs in full, despite there being no basis whatsoever on which a reasonable insurance company would have relied to deny the full payment. State Farm's conduct constitutes a breach of the common law duty of good faith and fair dealing.

31. Defendants State Farm and Garcia knowingly or recklessly made false representations, as described above, as to material facts and/or knowingly concealed all or part of material information from Plaintiffs.
32. As a result of Defendants State Farm's and Garcia's wrongful acts and omissions, Plaintiffs were forced to retain the professional services of the attorney and law firm who are representing them with respect to these causes of action.
33. Plaintiffs' experience is not an isolated case. The acts and omissions State Farm committed in this case, or similar acts and omissions, occur with such frequency that they constitute a general business practice of State Farm with regard to handling these types of claims. State Farm's entire process is unfairly designed to reach favorable outcomes for the company at the expense of the policyholders.

CAUSES OF ACTION:

CAUSES OF ACTION AGAINST DEFENDANT GARCIA
NONCOMPLIANCE WITH TEXAS INSURANCE CODE:
UNFAIR SETTLEMENT PRACTICES

34. Defendant State Farm assigned Defendant Garcia to adjust the claim. Defendant Garcia was improperly trained to handle claims of this nature and performed an unreasonable investigation of Plaintiffs' damages. During his investigation, the adjuster failed to properly assess Plaintiffs' hail storm and/or windstorm damages. The adjuster also omitted covered damages from his report, including many of Plaintiffs' exterior damages, such as the damage to the home's siding, storage shed, fencing, and air conditioning unit. In addition, the damages that the adjuster did include in the estimate were severely underestimated.

35. Defendant Garcia's conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a). All violations under this article are made actionable by TEX. INS. CODE §541.151.
36. Defendant Garcia is individually liable for his unfair and deceptive acts, irrespective of the fact he was acting on behalf of State Farm, because he is a "person" as defined by TEX. INS. CODE §541.002(2). The term "person" is defined as "any individual, corporation, association, partnership, reciprocal or interinsurance exchange, Lloyds plan, fraternal benefit society, or other legal entity engaged in the business of insurance, including an agent, broker, *adjuster* or life and health insurance counselor." TEX. INS. CODE §541.002(2) (emphasis added). (See also *Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. v. Garrison Contractors, Inc.*, 966 S.W.2d 482, 484 (Tex. 1998) (holding an insurance company employee to be a "person" for the purpose of bringing a cause of action against him or her under the Texas Insurance Code and subjecting him or her to individual liability)).
37. Falsehoods and misrepresentations may be communicated by actions as well as by the spoken word; therefore, deceptive conduct is equivalent to a verbal representation. Defendant Garcia's misrepresentations by means of deceptive conduct include, but are not limited to: (1) failing to conduct a reasonable inspection and investigation of Plaintiffs' damages; (2) stating that Plaintiffs' damages were less severe than they in fact were; (3) using their own statements about the non-severity of the damage as a basis for denying properly covered damages and/or underpaying damages; and (4) failing to provide an adequate explanation for the inadequate compensation Plaintiffs received. Defendant Garcia's unfair settlement practice, as described above and the example given

herein, of misrepresenting to Plaintiffs material facts relating to the coverage at issue, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(1).

38. Defendant Garcia's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of failing to attempt in good faith to effectuate a prompt, fair, and equitable settlement of the claim, even though liability under the Policy is reasonably clear, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(2)(A).
39. Defendant Garcia failed to explain to Plaintiffs the reasons for his offer of an inadequate settlement. Specifically, Defendant Garcia failed to offer Plaintiffs adequate compensation without any explanation as to why full payment was not being made. Furthermore, Defendant Garcia did not communicate that any future settlements or payments would be forthcoming to pay for the entire losses covered under the Policy, nor did he provide any explanation for the failure to adequately settle Plaintiffs' claim. The unfair settlement practice of Defendant Garcia as described above, of failing to promptly provide Plaintiffs with a reasonable explanation of the basis in the Policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for the offer of a compromise settlement of Plaintiffs' claim, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(3).
40. Defendant Garcia's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of failing within a reasonable time to affirm or deny coverage of the claim to Plaintiffs, or to submit a reservation of rights to Plaintiffs, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an

unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(4).

41. Defendant Garcia did not properly inspect the Property and failed to account for and/or undervalued many of Plaintiffs' exterior and interior damages, although reported by Plaintiffs to State Farm. Defendant Garcia's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of refusing to pay Plaintiffs' claim without conducting a reasonable investigation, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(7).

CAUSES OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

42. Plaintiffs are not making any claims for relief under federal law.

FRAUD

43. Defendants State Farm and Garcia are liable to Plaintiffs for common law fraud.
44. Defendants' written and verbal misrepresentations, as well as their misrepresentations by means of deceptive conduct, concerned material facts. Each and every one of these representations, as detailed in the paragraphs above, concerned material facts for the reason that absent such representations, Plaintiffs would not have acted as they did.
45. Defendants State Farm and Garcia knew such representations to be false, or made the representations recklessly without any knowledge of their truth as a positive assertion. The statements were made with the intention that they should be acted upon by Plaintiffs, who in turn acted in reliance upon the statements, thereby causing Plaintiffs to suffer injury and constituting common law fraud. As a result of Defendants' fraudulent conduct as described above and further herein, Plaintiffs suffered damages.

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT FRAUD

46. Defendants State Farm and Garcia are liable to Plaintiffs for conspiracy to commit fraud. Defendants State Farm and Garcia were members of a combination of two or more persons whose object was to accomplish an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means. In reaching a meeting of the minds regarding the course of action to be taken against Plaintiffs, Defendants State Farm and Garcia committed an unlawful, overt act to further the object or course of action. Plaintiffs suffered injury as a proximate result.

CAUSES OF ACTION AGAINST STATE FARM ONLY

47. Defendant State Farm is liable to Plaintiffs for intentional breach of contract, as well as intentional violations of the Texas Insurance Code, and intentional breach of the common law duty of good faith and fair dealing.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

48. Defendant State Farm's conduct constitutes a breach of the insurance contract made between State Farm and Plaintiffs.
49. Defendant State Farm's failure and/or refusal, as described above, to pay the adequate compensation as it is obligated to do under the terms of the Policy in question, and under the laws of the State of Texas, constitutes a breach of State Farm's insurance contract with Plaintiffs.

**NONCOMPLIANCE WITH TEXAS INSURANCE CODE:
UNFAIR SETTLEMENT PRACTICES**

50. Defendant State Farm's conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a). All violations under this article are made actionable by TEX. INS. CODE §541.151.

51. Defendant State Farm's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of misrepresenting to Plaintiffs material facts relating to the coverage at issue, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(1).
52. Defendant State Farm's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of failing to attempt in good faith to effectuate a prompt, fair, and equitable settlement of the claim, even though State Farm's liability under the Policy was reasonably clear, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(2)(A).
53. Defendant State Farm's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of failing to promptly provide Plaintiffs with a reasonable explanation of the basis in the Policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for its offer of a compromise settlement of the claim, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(3).
54. Defendant State Farm's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of failing within a reasonable time to affirm or deny coverage of the claim to Plaintiffs, or to submit a reservation of rights to Plaintiffs, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(4).
55. Defendant State Farm's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of refusing to pay Plaintiffs' claim without conducting a reasonable investigation, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(7).

**NONCOMPLIANCE WITH TEXAS INSURANCE CODE:
THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS**

56. Defendant State Farm's conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims. All violations made under this article are made actionable by TEX. INS. CODE §542.060.
57. Defendant State Farm's failure to acknowledge receipt of Plaintiffs' claim, commence investigation of the claim, and request from Plaintiffs all items, statements, and forms that it reasonably believed would be required within the applicable time constraints, as described above, constitutes a non-prompt payment of claims and a violation of TEX. INS. CODE §542.055.
58. Defendant State Farm's failure to notify Plaintiffs in writing of its acceptance or rejection of the claim within the applicable time constraints constitutes a non-prompt payment of the claim. TEX. INS. CODE §542.056.
59. Defendant State Farm's delay of the payment of Plaintiffs' claim following its receipt of all items, statements, and forms reasonably requested and required, longer than the amount of time provided for, as described above, constitutes a non-prompt payment of the claim. TEX. INS. CODE §542.058.

ACTS CONSTITUTING ACTING AS AGENT

60. As referenced and described above, and further conduct throughout this litigation and lawsuit, Garcia is an agent of State Farm based on his acts during the handling of this claim, including inspections, adjustments, and aiding in adjusting a loss for or on behalf of the insurer. TEX. INS. CODE §4001.051.

61. Separately, and/or in the alternative, as referenced and described above, State Farm ratified the actions and conduct of Garcia including the completion of his duties under the common law and statutory law.

BREACH OF THE DUTY OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING

62. Defendant State Farm's conduct constitutes a breach of the common law duty of good faith and fair dealing owed to insureds in insurance contracts.
63. Defendant State Farm's failure, as described above, to adequately and reasonably investigate and evaluate Plaintiffs' claim, although, at that time, State Farm knew or should have known by the exercise of reasonable diligence that its liability was reasonably clear, constitutes a breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing.

KNOWLEDGE

64. Each of the acts described above, together and singularly, was done "knowingly," as that term is used in the Texas Insurance Code, and was a producing cause of Plaintiffs' damages described herein.

DAMAGES

65. Plaintiffs would show that all of the aforementioned acts, taken together or singularly, constitute the producing causes of the damages sustained by Plaintiffs.
66. As previously mentioned, the damages caused by the February 2, 2014, hail storm and/or windstorm have not been properly addressed or repaired in the months since the storm, causing further damages to the Property, and causing undue hardship and burden to Plaintiffs. These damages are a direct result of Defendant State Farm's and Garcia's mishandling of Plaintiffs' claim in violation of the laws set forth above.

67. For breach of contract, Plaintiffs are entitled to regain the benefit of their bargain, which is the amount of their claim, together with attorney's fees.
68. For noncompliance with the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices, Plaintiffs are entitled to actual damages, which include the loss of the benefits that should have been paid pursuant to the policy, mental anguish, court costs, and attorney's fees. For knowing conduct of the acts described above, Plaintiffs ask for three times their actual damages. TEX. INS. CODE §541.152.
69. For noncompliance with Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims, Plaintiffs are entitled to the amount of their claim, as well as eighteen (18) percent interest per annum on the amount of such claim as damages, together with attorney's fees. TEX. INS. CODE §542.060.
70. For breach of the common law duty of good faith and fair dealing, Plaintiffs are entitled to compensatory damages, including all forms of loss resulting from the insurer's breach of duty, such as additional costs, economic hardship, losses due to nonpayment of the amount the insurer owed, exemplary damages, and damages for emotional distress.
71. For fraud, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover actual damages and exemplary damages for knowingly fraudulent and malicious representations, along with attorney's fees, interest, and court costs.
72. For the prosecution and collection of this claim, Plaintiffs have been compelled to engage the services of the attorney whose name is subscribed to this pleading. Therefore, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover a sum for the reasonable and necessary services of Plaintiffs' attorney in the preparation and trial of this action, including any appeals to the Court of Appeals and/or the Supreme Court of Texas.

JURY DEMAND

73. Plaintiffs hereby request that all causes of action alleged herein be tried before a jury consisting of citizens residing in Denton County, Texas. Plaintiffs hereby tender the appropriate jury fee.

REQUESTS FOR DISCLOSURES

74. *Plaintiffs' Request for Disclosure to Defendant State Farm Lloyds* is attached as "Exhibit A." *Plaintiffs' Request for Disclosure to Defendant Andres Garcia* is attached as "Exhibit A-1."

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, Plaintiffs pray that upon trial hereof, said Plaintiffs have and recover such sums as would reasonably and justly compensate them in accordance with the rules of law and procedure, as to actual damages, treble damages under the Texas Insurance Code, and all punitive and exemplary damages as may be found. In addition, Plaintiffs request the award of attorney's fees for the trial and any appeal of this case, for all costs of Court on their behalf expended, for prejudgment and postjudgment interest as allowed by law, and for any other and further relief, either at law or in equity, to which they may show themselves justly entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSTYN LAW

/s/ René M. Sigman

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ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS

“EXHIBIT A”

CAUSE NO. _____

**EUSTORGIO MORENO POLANCO
AND ELSA BEATRIZ POLANCO**
Plaintiffs,

v.

**STATE FARM LLOYDS AND
ANDRES GARCIA**
Defendant.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS

_____ **JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

PLAINTIFFS' REQUEST FOR DISCLOSURES TO DEFENDANT
STATE FARM LLOYDS

TO: DEFENDANT STATE FARM LLOYDS, by and through its Attorney for Service:
Corporation Service Company, 211 East 7th Street, Suite 620, Austin, Texas 78701.

Pursuant to Rule 194 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs request that the above-named Defendant, State Farm Lloyds (hereinafter referred to as “Defendant”), disclose, within fifty-one (51) days after the date of service of this request, the information or material described in Rule 194.2.

MOSTYN LAW

/s/ René M. Sigman
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ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS

“EXHIBIT A-1”

CAUSE NO. _____

**EUSTORGIO MORENO POLANCO
AND ELSA BEATRIZ POLANCO**
Plaintiffs,

v.

**STATE FARM LLOYDS AND
ANDRES GARCIA**
Defendant.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS

_____ **JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

PLAINTIFFS' REQUEST FOR DISCLOSURES TO DEFENDANT
ANDRES GARCIA

TO: DEFENDANT ANDRES GARCIA, at 3209 Stonehenge Dr., Richardson, Texas 75082.

Pursuant to Rule 194 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs request that the above-named Defendant, Andres Garcia (hereinafter referred to as “Defendant”), disclose, within fifty-one (51) days after the date of service of this request, the information or material described in Rule 194.2.

MOSTYN LAW

/s/ René M. Sigman
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ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS